

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1857.

NUMBER 81.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

Subscription Prices.—In Advance.—Daily Journal
for Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$2; Even-
ing Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.
Clubs.—In Advance.—Country Daily or Tri-
Weekly for \$24; Weekly—1 copy 3 years \$6; 2 copies 1 year
\$4; 3 copies \$2; 4 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bul-
letin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if partly in arrears, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines. One square, 10 lines.
Do, each additional line. Do, each additional line.
Do, one week. Do, one week.
Do, two weeks. Do, two weeks.
Do, three weeks. Do, three weeks.
Do, four weeks. Do, four weeks.
Do, five weeks. Do, five weeks.
Do, six weeks. Do, six weeks.
Do, seven weeks. Do, seven weeks.
Do, eight weeks. Do, eight weeks.
Do, nine weeks. Do, nine weeks.
Do, ten weeks. Do, ten weeks.
Do, eleven weeks. Do, eleven weeks.
Do, twelve weeks. Do, twelve weeks.
Do, thirteen weeks. Do, thirteen weeks.
Do, fourteen weeks. Do, fourteen weeks.
Do, fifteen weeks. Do, fifteen weeks.
Do, sixteen weeks. Do, sixteen weeks.
Do, seventeen weeks. Do, seventeen weeks.
Do, eighteen weeks. Do, eighteen weeks.
Do, nineteen weeks. Do, nineteen weeks.
Do, twenty weeks. Do, twenty weeks.

Each additional square, one-half the above price.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-
tion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, "shirif" and
commissions" sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half
price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral invitations as advertisements.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20
cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
12 1/2 cents for each continuance; each change considered a
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
passage for a season of not over six months, \$15 for one
boat, and \$4 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each
square (10 lines or less) first insertion. \$1.00
Each continuance. 75

Advertisements not advanced in advance in the Weekly Journal, if
they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be
charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if
not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop ad-
vertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1857.

THE "CONSERVATIVES" ON WALKER.—The
pseudo conservatives everywhere are down on
Walker. Just at present those of New York are
particularly down on him. The meeting in his be-
half at the Tabernacle in that city a few evenings
since has been an immense amount of virtuous
indignation against him, and the end does not ap-
pear to be yet. Some of the philippics launched at
his head have been elaborate as well as fierce,
and not without a touch of philosophy. They are
worthy of notice. Though differing in many re-
spects, they agree perfectly in arraigning Walker
as a conspicuous violator of the right of every
people or nation to govern itself, and in holding him
up as such to the contempt and execration of man-
kind. This is certainly lofty ground of accusation,
and valid, if pertinent. But has it any application
to Walker? In our judgment it hasn't the slightest.
These over-nice conservatives, who, by the way, are
nearly all flaming Black Republicans, take for granted
what they ought to prove. They beg the whole
question in dispute. No American citizen, not even
Walker himself, will controvert the right of any
nation to frame its own institutions and choose its
own rulers; but are the inhabitants of Nicaragua,
whom Capt. Rynders at the meeting just men-
tioned described with more truth than elegance as
"half Indians, half negroes, and half bull-frogs," a
NATION in any fair significance of the term? And,
if they are, does Walker seek to obstruct or pro-
mote the exercise of their right to govern them-
selves? These are questions in point, questions
which must be considered and determined before
any sensible judgment of Walker can be rendered,
but questions, alas, which our radical conservatives
of Gotham find it more convenient to eschew than
to settle. They elude them altogether. This will
never do. Since they have undertaken to try
Walker in the high court of political ethics, let
them stand up squarely before their own tribunal
and abide the result. Let us have no ducking or
dodging in the august presence they themselves
have courted.

The truth is, all this talk about Walker's sub-
jugating the people of Nicaragua, and imposing a
foreign government upon them against their will,
and in spite of their desperate efforts to cast it off,
is sheer cant. Nobody believes in it, and least of
all those who employ it with the greatest airs. In the
first place, the population of Nicaragua is thoroughly
ignorant and debased, and, however international
policy may concede it the quality of nationality, it
has really no more claim to be esteemed a nation
than so many Camanches in New Mexico or so many
negroes in Africa or so many chattering monkeys in
Java. It is in that condition of barbarism which
opposes no sound ethical or political objection to any
foreign intervention whatever that guarantees order
and development. States, indeed, may wrangle
with each other respecting the propriety or extent
of intervention in the affairs of such a people, but
such a people themselves have no supreme right to
be let alone. A nest of pirates or a society of lunatics
or idiots might as well arrogate the right. They
are not fit to govern themselves. They are utterly
and palpably and scandalously incapable of self-
government. It would be culpable, and might be
criminal, to entrust such a set of intolerable savages
with their own destiny. Neither the law of nations
nor the interest of nations nor any principle of hu-
manity or justice requires it. It is the merest senti-
mentality to plead great principles of political right
in favor of a population like this.

But, in the second place, Walker has not actually
proceeded in derogation of even the imaginary rights
of these yellow-legged vagabonds of Nicaragua.
He went among them at their own pressing solici-
tation, united his destiny with their own, as he had a
perfect right to do, exposed the liberal party in their
midst, conquered with it and for it, established a
government and maintained it against very formidable
odds, was subsequently, as a fitting acknowledgment
of his services and capacity, elected President

of the republic by the free suffrages of the people,
and is now the head of the *de facto* government of
the country, lavishing his energies and periling his
life to defend and redeem it. This is his offense.
And this is the whole of it. We submit that our
fanatical conservatives are attempting to make a
mountain out of a very insignificant mole-hill. They
either misconceive the entire question, or willfully
misrepresent it. We certainly regard it quite differ-
ently. We say nothing of Walker's present prospects,
for we know nothing of them, but we do say that
his cause, so far from contravening the fundamen-
tal principle of republican governments, is directly
and vitally in the interest of that glorious principle,
and involves especially the welfare and prosperity of
the miserable people whom it especially concerns.
He has our best wishes, and, we think, should have
the best wishes of every true and enlightened con-
servative.

MEXICO.—One of the New York Herald's Wash-
ington correspondents has discovered a novel and
somewhat startling feature in our Mexican rela-
tions. According to this enterprising *quid nunc*,
Comofort has made a formal proposition of alliance
to the administration at Washington, in the interest
of which a brisk correspondence between the two
governments is now progressing, with a fair pros-
pect of ending in astonishing results. The Herald
itself, taking the one from its correspondent, chuckles
over the assumed revelation with characteristic gas-
to, and pronounces it not only highly probable, but
exactly the thing.

We are not by any means so confident either of its
certainty or its propriety. Indeed, we are strongly
disposed to regard the whole thing as a mare's nest.
It is true, as the Herald says, that the idea of a
military government in Mexico with an American
officer at its head is neither altogether new nor ob-
noxious to a portion of the Mexican people, but it
is quite incredible that any serious thought of
an intimate political alliance between the Mexican
government and our own could have entered the
mind of anybody. Such an alliance would be con-
trary to our time-honored and established policy, in
defiance of every principle of statesmanship, and
against the manifest interests of both countries at
home and abroad. It would be particularly against
the interests of our own country. Its only present ef-
fect would be to inflame the jealousy of foreign pow-
ers, already far too active, and still further aggra-
vate our domestic dissensions, already much too an-
gry. Its future consequences might be yet more serious.
We could not afford to lash ourselves to such a dead
body as Mexico is. The union would be monstrous
and fatal. The mean level between the two coun-
tries, towards which both would inevitably gravi-
tate, would sink us out of sight of our cherished
destiny without lifting Mexico perceptibly above
her present status. The notion of subjecting this
proud young republic to so degrading and ignoble
and every way pernicious an alliance is of course
out of the question.

Probably the only real egg in the Herald's mare's
nest, if it has any, is the project of some friendly
treaty or other between the Mexican government
and our own. The Herald has raised as loud a cry
over as little wool before.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The committee
appointed to secure pledges of the sum of money to
insure the Society to hold its next fair here, will, in
the discharge of their duty, call upon the citizens
early this week. We hope that they will meet with
a prompt and liberal response, and that the amount
will be made up without delay, as the result must
be reported at the meeting at Washington on the
14th inst. There is no risk in giving the pledge,
and there ought to be no delay in making up the
sum. The large concourse of people brought to-
gether by this National Society is a sure guarantee
that it will not only pay its own expenses and pre-
miums, but bring large sums of money to be expen-
ded in the city. They do right, however, in requir-
ing a pledge from those who are to be most bene-
fited by the fair.

A city paper, of yesterday, noticing the stolen
poetry in the Journal of Thursday, says:
"That issue [of the Journal] contains some verses, with
the following caption, which purport to be 'original':—
LINES TO LITTLE AGNES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF LINES ON BEING SEEN BY G. D. PRENTICE.
That was not the caption. The word "by" is in-
terpolated, changing the whole sense. Agnes, a
brilliant little girl of thirteen, was the author of
some sweet stanzas to us published a few months
ago. The pilfered poetry in the Journal of last
Thursday purports to be addressed to her, as
the author of those stanzas, and bore the signature
of "R." The careless interpolation or the rascally
forgery of the city paper above re-
ferred to would imply that Agnes *professed to be*
the author of the stolen poetry addressed to herself.

ASTRONOMICAL.—We had a new moon—the first
of the year—last night, that shone with beautiful
effect upon the frozen and snowy earth.

Jupiter is still in the ascendant, and it is a singu-
lar fact, which may be of interest to star-gazers,
that persons can, by holding a common looking-glass
in such a position that the planet will be reflected
therein, see three of his satellites. The planet is
situated to the southwest, and is visible from 6 to 8
P. M., near the principal star of the constellation,
Aquarius, over which it is now passing.

These satellites cannot be seen by the naked eye,
but can be plainly seen by the above means. Will
some of the wise explain?

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, member of Con-
gress from Georgia, challenged Mr. Hill, of that
State, to fight a duel. The challenge was dated at
Washington and was in the ordinary form of per-
emptory challenges. An act of Congress makes it a
penitentiary offence in the District of Columbia
either to send or to accept a challenge. Can any
reason be assigned why Mr. Stephens is permitted
to go undisciplined?

Mr. John R. Taliaferro, so long the popular
and efficient conductor on the passenger trains to
Frankfort, has resigned his place on that road. His
pleasant countenance, amiable disposition, and ever
courteous manners will be sadly missed by all who
travel between this city and the State capital. We
understand that Mr. T. will soon commence running
his express on the Nashville railroad, for which he
and Mr. F. H. Kean have the contract.

THE VARIETIES.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD HARVEST.—During the
year 1855, there was received in New York, by Cal-
ifornia steamers, \$41,682,524 in California gold.
During the year 1856 the receipts have amounted to
\$40,319,929, being a decrease from the amount re-
ceived in 1855 of only \$1,362,595.

Odd Fellowship.—There are in the United States
3,397 Odd Fellows' Lodges, comprising 193,614
members. Nearly half a million of dollars have
been expended by them during the last fiscal year for
the relief of members and widows and orphans.
Their total receipts during that time were \$1,180,325.
The encampment numbers 23,749 members and has
expended during the year \$30,693 in charities out of
\$102,868 total receipts.

Crossing the Mississippi.—A bridge is now being
built across the Upper Mississippi, at St. Paul,
Minnesota. It is to be 1,800 feet in length, resting
upon nine piers—the highest of which are seventy
feet above high water mark, so as to allow the largest
boats to pass under without difficulty. The greatest
span will be two hundred and twenty feet;
sufficiently wide to allow the largest rafts to pass
without coming in contact with the abutments. The
whole cost of the work will be near \$120,000.

American Seamen.—We have received from the
Department of State, Washington City, an abstract
of the returns of American seamen, registered in
the several ports of entry in the United States dur-
ing the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, of which the
following is a recapitulation:

State.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Maine.	1,069	23	1,092
New Hampshire.	66	—	66
Massachusetts.	2,950	84	4,034
Rhode Island.	265	4	269
New York.	826	42	878
Pennsylvania.	673	81	754
Virginia.	41	—	41
North Carolina.	—	1	1
Georgia.	113	—	113
Florida.	16	—	16
Alabama.	15	2	17
Louisiana.	377	57	434
Total.	7,850	287	8,136

The number of American seamen registered dur-
ing the last five years appears from the following:

Year.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
1852.	9,363	346	10,148
1853.	9,010	263	9,273
1854.	9,617	302	9,919
1855.	9,346	300	9,646
1856.	7,850	287	8,136

Most of the towns north of us have been visited
with snow, and shovelling off the sidewalks has be-
come a serious business. Paths for gentlemen are
soon opened, but in some of the larger towns they
are talking of special appropriations for shovelling
them out wide enough to admit the free passage of
ladies with hooped skirts, and with switching off
places at intervals, so that, when two skirts happen
to meet, they can pass.

The boot, shoe, and leather trade of the city of
Boston has subscribed the sum of \$20,000 to the
stock of the New England Emigrant Aid Company.
They intend to invest it in the purchase of two saw-
mills, and in making improvements wherever they
are erected. Thus two new towns will be formed in
Kansas in the spring.

A bill has been introduced into the Florida Legis-
lature entitled "An act to exempt from levy and
sale in that State by execution or attachment, or
other process, one slave." It is believed the meas-
ure will become a law, as it is beginning to be gen-
erally looked upon with favor in Southern States.

Judge W. H. Battle, in a letter to the National
Intelligencer, denies that "the Supreme Court of
North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge
Manly, that members of the Universalist Church
are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, ac-
cording to the laws of that State."

The following is the reply of Mr. Hill, of Ga.,
to the challenge sent him by Mr. Stephens:

I regard dwelling as no evidence of courage—no vindica-
tion of truth, and no shovelling off the sidewalks has be-
come a serious business. Paths for gentlemen are
soon opened, but in some of the larger towns they
are talking of special appropriations for shovelling
them out wide enough to admit the free passage of
ladies with hooped skirts, and with switching off
places at intervals, so that, when two skirts happen
to meet, they can pass.

The Friends lately assembled at Baltimore have
set themselves to work to make up a library for the
convicts in the Maryland penitentiary. Amongst
the five hundred prisoners, the warden states, there
are men varying in their capacities from mediocrity
to a high degree of intellect, and many of them
manifest a strong desire for reading after their ap-
pointed task is done.

The five great lakes of North America have
recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cov-
er an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length
of the five lakes is 1,534 miles. Lake Superior, at
its greatest length, is 355 miles; its greatest breadth
is 160 miles; mean depth 938 feet; elevation above
the sea 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The spring elections for Congress, &c., will occur
in several States soon after the termination of the
present session. Virginia will be one of the first
States to hold an election after the inauguration of
Mr. Buchanan.

From a charcoal prepared from crystallized sugar,
N. Despretz is said to have produced crystals of car-
bon having all the properties of the diamond—a re-
sult obtained by the long-continued action of the
galvanic battery.

A wag says that Dr. Kane tried to get to the pole
to deposit his vote, but the iceberg faction prevented
him.

"My dear," said an affectionate spouse to her
husband, "am I not your only treasure?" "O yes,"
was the cool reply, "and I would willingly lay you
up in heaven."

The gas went out at one of the churches not long
since, just as the congregation were singing the
opening hymn, from which cause it was finished in
short metre.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania says: "The aver-
age wages of laborers in the United States are in-
finitely higher than those received by the laborers of
any other country. The opportunities of personal
advancement in our land, in every department of
life, have been unparalleled by any other portion of
the world in any age. As in politics the sons of our
poorest men may, and often do, reach the highest
honors, so in the business world, in commerce, in the
mechanic arts, in manufactures, and in every avenue
of labor, industry, perseverance, energy, intelli-

gence, and strict attention to the pursuit selected
are almost invariably crowned with success, and our
richest as well as our best and greatest men have
nearly all commenced life under the most discourag-
ing and unpromising circumstances.

A burial society has recently commenced in the
county of Lancaster, the first printed article of
which runs thus: "That whereas many persons find
it difficult to bury themselves."

HOW THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK DIED LAST
YEAR.—New York, although increasing in popula-
tion, decreases in sickness and death, as illustrated
by the mortality reports of the last year. We see
that the total number of deaths the past year was
21,263, being about 1,000 less than in 1855, and 6,000
less than 1854. Consumption, as usual, carried off
the largest number, its victims reaching 2,432. Fe-
vers of various kinds proved fatal to 2,020; inflam-
mation to 1,878; convulsions to 1,489; and marasms
to 1,422; 1,835 were still-born; dropsy included 1,135
in its catalogue. Of those who died, 15,996 were
natives of the United States; 5,133 foreigners; 450
colored, and 134 unknown.

EMIGRATION.—The Statistics of Emigration, for
the past year, have been made by the New York
Herald. The general result displayed by the fig-
ures is that the tide of emigration, which was check-
ed by the Russian war, is again setting strongly for
our shores, with the prospect that this year an enor-
mous acquisition will be made to our population
through the medium of the emigrant ships. It is
thought that the emigration may this year be as
great as in 1854, when it reached 319,228. In 1853
it fell off to 136,293, and during 1856 run up to 141,-
915, two-thirds of which has come within the past
seven months.

FROM FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the Savan-
nah Georgian, writing from Key West, under date
of the 25th ult., states that although the flags of
truce, inviting a conference, ordered by Gen. Har-
ney, had been displayed from all the military posts
and other public stations, the Indians had taken no
friendly notice of them and those along the "Indian
trail" had even been torn down by the savages. This
is supposed to indicate their determination to
hold no intercourse with Gen. Harney.

Kentucky is the most gallant and chivalric of
States. Here alone in this country or the world is the
right of suffrage expressly conceded to woman. By
the Revised Statute any widow having a child be-
tween the age of six and eighteen years may vote
for school trustee. This right was exercised a year
ago by several widows in the northern part of the
State. They should be called out at the next April
election in this city.

RELIGIOUS.—In most of the churches yesterday
the opening of the New Year was commemorated
by appropriate sermons.

At Christ's Church several persons were confirmed
by Bishop Smith.

The ordinance of baptism was administered by
the pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church.

We regret to see that two of the steamers in
the line between Philadelphia and Liverpool have
been withdrawn, and will hereafter alternate in their
trips to New York. This is in consequence of the
small patronage bestowed upon the line by Philadel-
phia, and does not speak well for the enterprise of
her merchants.

A STRANGE FACT.—The S. C. papers speak of
the arrest of three women in that State for stealing
money from letters. What different conditions of
things exist in South Carolina and Kansas. In the
former the women violate the mails, and in the latter,
if the shrieking letter-writers tell the truth, the
males violate the women.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—A correspondent of the
New York Journal of Commerce, who predicted that
the crop of sugar made in Louisiana for 1855 would
be 230,000 hds, and missed it by only 1,000 hds,
now predicts that the crop of 1856 will fall short of
100,000 hds. The crop of 1855 reached 495,000
hds.

Necessity knows no Sabbath, or day of rest,
since the Saviour plucked corn on that day to feed
himself and disciples. Yesterday the ice was fine,
thick, and solid, and the ice merchants, thinking it
was necessary then to fill their houses, had teams
busily engaged all day, Sunday though it was.

HOTEL CHANGES.—We understand that the Na-
tional Hotel has been delivered into the hands of the
Marshal of the Chancery Court, and will be closed
altogether.

The present proprietor of Owen's Hotel contem-
plates selling out and removing to the West.

We received last night three back mails from
New Orleans and Memphis. They had doubtless
been thrown aside at some country tavern, by the
stage-drivers, while the roads were in bad order.
But now that they are smooth and frozen the mail-
bags are taken in and brought to the city.

We see that Mr. E. L. Cowles, formerly the
popular head manager in the Broadway Hotel, Lex-
ington, has taken a position in the office of the Bur-
net House, Cincinnati. He will prove a valuable
accession to that already widely known and well es-
teemed hotel.

The trains on the Louisville and Lexington
Railroad now run through without changing cars
and conductors at Frankfort. The consolidation of
the two companies has been effected and promises to
work advantageously for the interests of all.

ALL GAMMON.—The Mississippi papers laugh at
the report, received by telegraph, concerning the re-
bellion of negroes at Jackson. The story was made
out of whole cloth, and had not a shadow of founda-
tion.

In a street fight in Calcasieu Parish, La., a few
weeks ago, Henry Ewing was killed by Paulin C.
Leblen. The latter surrendered himself, and after
an examination was acquitted.

A free negro named Branch Good was arrested
in Memphis on Monday last, and having signified his
intention to leave, was escorted by the officers to the
steamer Northerner, on which boat he took passage.

Bishop Spalding, of this city, is to lecture in
Covington to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, on "How
the Nations were Christianized."

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

Navigation is more effectually closed than it has
been yet this season. The thermometer on Satur-
day morning stood at 10 degrees above zero and yester-
day it was fully as cold if not colder. Some of
the boats in the gorge at Six-Mile Island will be in a
perilous condition when the ice breaks up. The Su-
perior lies broadside in the gorge, and the Gen. Pike,
North Star, and the two barges of the Memphis lie
in pretty much the same condition. We understand
that Capt. Fuller, of the Gen. Pike, has entered a
protest. The river is very low and falling, and
there are no more than 3 1/2 to 4 feet water on the
flats. The river fell a foot at Portland from Satur-
day till yesterday morning, and several boats ad-
vertised have laid up in consequence, among them
the Fanny Bullit and Virginia. There were three
arrivals from below yesterday, all small boats. It
is doubtful whether any large boats come up on the
present stage of water.

P. S.—Since the above the Antelope has arrived.
Her memorandum gives the position of boats be-
low. We are indebted to Messrs. Beeler and Page,
her attentive clerks, for favors. The A. is adver-
tised to leave for New Orleans to-day. She is a
first-rate boat and has good officers.

The Fred Tron, a very light-draught boat, is ad-
vertised to leave for New Orleans to-day from the
city wharf.

The Cumberland river was falling on Friday with
about 4 feet water on the shoals.

Among the list of boats in port published in Sat-
urday's paper, the J. C. Fremont was mentioned.

This was a mistake. The Fremont is at Cincinnati.
Improvement of the Ohio River.—The resolutions of
the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, petitioning Congress
for a grant of public lands, to be donated to a com-
pany to be chartered by the States bordering on the
Ohio river, have been forwarded to the Cities of Bal-
timore, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, St.
Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Wheeling, solicit-
ing their cooperation. The proceeds of these lands
are to be expended in the improvement of the Ohio,
according to a plan which may be recommended by
a commission of engineers, and approved by the
President of the United States.

We learn from the Nashville Whig that the
steamers Ambassador and Nashville came in collis-
ion on Wednesday in the chute at the head of Bald
Island. The bows of both boats were more or less
injured, but no serious damage was done to either.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—RAILROADS AND FUEL.
The majority of our readers comfortably housed as
they are, have no adequate idea of the amount of
suffering existing among the poor of this city. We
believe it is greater the present winter than during
any previous one. This must be the case from the
fact that there has been for so long a period a general
prostration of our mercantile and manufacturing in-
terests. We had a dull summer and an autumn in
which our trade suffered severely from low water.
Consequently, when the winter set in, there were few
amply provided for its rigor and hardships. Not
only have the real poor been obliged to wait for the
necessaries of life, but the families of respectable
and hardworking mechanics have been forced to
economize almost beyond the powers of endurance.

The lack of fuel, and the enormous price at which
it has been selling, has been the most grievous evil
from which the poor have had to suffer. Pittsburg
coal is now selling at fifty cents per bushel, and the
river is frozen. For the most diminutive loads of
wood the most fabulous charges are made. Yet
there are thousands of acres of woods upon the lines
of both of our railroads, only a few miles from the
city, which ought to be brought to market at a very
small cost, and thus greatly ameliorate the condition
of the suffering poor. But the Lexington company,
we understand, refuses to bring in wood, and the
Nashville road charges such a high tariff that it
could not be brought here. We regret that such is
the policy of the management of these roads. They
were both constructed, mainly by the subscriptions of
the peoples money. The object of their construction
was the benefit of our citizens. Now when there is
a pressing demand for their services, they ungrate-
fully refuse them. If justice to Louisville did not
loudly and rightfully demand some other more lib-
eral course of action, the cries of the poor, and the
voice of philanthropy should dictate to these Direc-
tors the wisdom and humanity of doing all in their
power for the relief of our necessities.

IN CHANCERY.—ABOUT DIVORCES.—We have
been in chancery, but not, thank Heaven, as a lit-
igant—merely to seek information. Since we first
read Bleak House and became mentally entangled
in the meshes of the interminable Jarndyce vs. Jar-
ndyce case, we have had the utmost horror of all
things pertaining to chancery, from the Chancellor
who issues decrees to the boy who sweeps out the
dusty, dirty, begrimed and cobwebbed court room.
What we ascertained during our brief visit to the
Chancery Court, was that during the year just closed
there had been decided cases embraced from the
number 11,501 to 12,470, making a total of seven
hundred and sixty-nine (769). This is quite a large
amount of business, and is the best testimonial pos-
sible to the diligence and faithfulness of the able
gentlemen who have presided over that Court. Chan-
cellor Logan is now working with great zeal to keep
up with the docket.

Among the most interesting cases decided were
those granting divorces between husbands and wives.
There were sixty of this description during the year.
All kinds of reasons for asking separation were given,
and some of them so amusing and trivial that it
would scarcely seem possible how plighted love could
be thus easily trifled with and destroyed beyond the
hope of reparation. Singularly enough in nearly
one-half the cases the husband was the complainant,
alleging all manner of charges against the queen of
his heart. We fear that the courts of law contain
many facts demonstrating how woman is
"Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

The committee appointed by the mayor of
Nashville and the judge of the Davidson county
court to examine into the charge of

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1887.

THE VARIETIES.

It is not sufficiently impressed on the public mind that the entire Pacific coast within the boundaries of the United States compares in winter with the same latitudes of Europe, and contrasts remarkably with the Atlantic coast. Not only the extreme limit at the 49th parallel is warmer than Washington for the winter, but a distance like that from Paris to Aberdeen must be passed over beyond our extreme limit at the north of Puget's Sound to find a winter as cold as that of Washington. The winter at Puget's Sound is warmer than that at Paris, the mean being 59½ degrees at the first and 38 at Paris; and the winter at Sitka is warmer than that of Washington (36½ and 36 degrees respectively), notwithstanding they differ 13 degrees of latitude, or nearly 1,250 miles, in position on the meridian.

Amongst other interesting and important consequences of the dynamical theory of heat, Professor Thompson having deduced to the British Association the necessity of a resisting medium, the consideration of this about the stars, and a consequent fraction of the stars seen in that neighborhood, Professor P. Smith endeavored to ascertain, by direct astronomical observation, whether any such effect was sensible to the best instruments. Owing to atmospheric obstructions, only three observations, yielding two results, were obtained, but both of these indicated a sensible amount of solar radiation. Should this effect be confirmed by more numerous observations, it must have important bearings on every branch of astronomy.

Commodore Stewart, who has been in command of the navy-yard at Philadelphia, finding that his time was about to expire, notified the Secretary of the Navy, that, in accordance with usage, he asked the appointment of his successor. Mr. Dobbin at once replied, with generous acknowledgment of the great services of the gallant veteran, that no ordinary rule should be applied to him, and it was not only the pleasure but the wish of the Department that he should retain the position, so long as it was acceptable, and that he would not be disturbed until his duty became an incumbrance. He now retains his place as senior captain in the navy and out, with the highest pay allowed by law—\$4,500 a year.

A short time ago, an American gentleman of the name of Cunningham was killed in a street war at Foochow, in China, and in consequence of what seems not an unreasonable demand for satisfaction being complied with, the American Consul (Caleb Jones, Esq.) has taken upon himself to stop the duties payable to the Chinese Government by his countrymen.

A strong combination, it is stated in the Baltimore American, has been formed to obtain a repeal of the duty on railroad iron, and refund the money paid within a limited time not designated. Five percent. is named as the rate of allowance on this scheme, applying to the aggregate of refunded and remitted duties. A committee from New York is now stationed at Washington, and the basis of the project rests upon the supposed favor of the United States, together with cooperating influences from the Northwestern and Eastern States.

Corn.—The best cure for these troublesome things that we have ever tried is to soak the feet in hot water for a quarter of an hour, so that the corns may become soft, and then trim them off as close as possible, and not cause pain. Then take the tincture of the Arbor Vite placed upon a little cotton and apply to the corn, and after a few applications the corn will not only disappear entirely but will not be likely to return again.—Scientific American.

Somebody says it is a remarkable thing how much sooner the weather sets in "bitter cold" to those furnished with handsome furs than to those not so fortunate.

The Chicago Journal desires to know "why so many mothers go on journeys with their infants in their arms?" The Journal is a queer paper. Does it expect that mothers are going to carry their infants in their carpet-bags?

Why People Dress Extravagantly.—The following paragraph from an article in the Home Journal gives the leading features and fashions of the metropolis of America:

Broadway has its two usual leading features—men striving to outdo the fact that life to them has been a failure, and undyed-looking women trying the escape-valve millinery for their fire. Eyeglasses are improving in style. Beards and mustaches are at a trifling stage of development. Dandies are wearing lace on the ties of their cravats, and, with the undistinguishableness of "ready-made clothes," the population looks most stereotypically free and equal.

A Sentiment—The Ladies.—May their virtue exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, and their faults be still smaller than their bonnets.

"Ever since you have taken to drinking, John, you're not more than half a man," said a temperance man to a loafing brother. "Fact is, you mean I'm only a demi-John."

If the man is a wretch who lifts his hand against a woman, what must the woman be who raises the hand against a man—and that man her husband?

A "single man" advertising for employment, a maiden lady wrote to inform him that if he could find nothing better to do he might come and marry her. He did so, and touched twenty thousand pounds.

An Irishman who had just arrived from the Emerald Isle, hearing a gun fired at the closing of the day, asked what the noise meant. Being told that it was the sundown gun, he exclaimed: "Dox! the sun make such a noise going down in this country?"

"How fortunate I am in meeting a rambler in this storm," said a young lady who was caught in a shower the other day by her beau, of promise who happened along with an umbrella. "And I," said he, gallantly, "am as much rejoiced as the poor Laplander when he has caught a reindeer."

A very singular circumstance has resulted from the destruction of Christ's church, Montreal. Mr. Warren, for many years the organist, became so depressed by the destruction of his favorite instrument that he died suddenly on Friday morning. He had been previously in apparently good health.

The Norfolk (Va.) Argus says: "The Adjutant General has written to the Commandant of the 54th Regiment that the Governor thinks the spirit of insubordination which it is reported has been manifested by the slaves in several quarters makes it proper to adopt precautionary measures in this State, and that each uniformed and effective member must be furnished with twelve rounds of ball cartridges. This order has been carried out."

Appropriate.—The following is "traveling": A young married lady, whose union had not been prolific of "little darlings," has suspended on the wall in her bedroom, directly over the head of the bed, a neat little picture, underneath which is the following quotation from Scripture: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Gordon Cumming, the great lion slayer, was telling Rogers one day how he once came, unarmed, upon a huge lion. "Thinking that I might frighten him, I ran at him with all my might," said the hunter.

"Whereupon," said Rogers, "he ran away with all his mane, I suppose!" "Exactly so," said Cumming.

While a select party at a Boston hotel, the other night, were drinking wine at \$20 a bottle, on the next street the police found two families half starved and half frozen—a contrast of civilized life.

BOSTON AS A MARKET.—The following figures taken from the last report of the Board of Trade show the value of some of the leading manufactures that find a market in Boston:—Manufactures of cotton, \$47,000,000; boots and shoes, \$37,500,000; leather goods \$22,000,000; clothing, \$12,000,000; woolen goods, \$9,000,000; books, \$5,500,000; furniture, \$4,500,000; agricultural tools, \$2,500,000—Total \$140,000,000.

In the immediate vicinity of Boston, there are manufactures to the extent of at least \$150,000,000 annually, and of this the value added to the raw material by labor cannot be less than \$70,000,000. In addition, the foreign dry-goods, groceries, drugs, hardware, and a multiplicity of other articles sold there swell the trade of Boston to nearly or quite a hundred millions more. Of manufactures the first in importance are domestic cottons, and of about fifty millions manufactured annually they send to foreign countries less than two millions, or four per cent. One-half of these go to the west coast of South America, the east coast of South America; and the Central American States, while the West Indies receive less than \$220,000 worth of cotton manufactures from Boston in a year. The trade of Boston with Cuba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, stood as follows: Value of imports, \$3,583,256; exports, \$1,014,359. When shall we have the statistics of Louisville manufactures and trade as complete as the Bostonians can so readily furnish them? There is a great lack of the true enterprise here to properly make known the real importance of this mart.

AN EFFECTUAL MODE OF STOPPING A RAILROAD TRAIN.—It sometimes happens, in thick stormy weather, that the engineer of a train cannot clearly see but a very short distance ahead of his engine, and is liable, therefore, to overlook a flagman that may be sent back to warn him of danger ahead. It is stated that this was the cause of the late collision of a passenger and freight train upon the Boston and Worcester railroad. To meet any such case a novel method of warning the engineer has been placed in the hands of a person upon each train of that road. It is in the form of a small tin box, so fitted as to be confined to the rail. If the engineer should not notice the signs of the flagman and check his train, one of these boxes, which are filled with an explosive material, is placed upon the rail. As soon as a wheel of the engine strikes it, it immediately explodes, and this gives effectual warning to those upon the train.

THE PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT.—During the year 1886 the city of Philadelphia has increased in the consumption of water to the extent of 750,440,327 gallons. This quantity has been supplied as follows, in the proportion named:

Fairmount, Spring Garden, Del.	5,917,322.504
Twenty-fourth Ward works.	52,577,643
Total in 1886.	5,969,899.146
Supply in 1885.	4,910,529.419
Increase in 1886.	759,440,327
Of course an adequate amount of pipe was laid to supply the increased demand. It was as follows: 3 inch 3,746 feet, 4 inch 12,985 feet, 6 inch 37,486 feet, 8 inch 630 feet, 10 inch 62 feet—total 54,879 feet or nearly 11 miles. In 1885 there were six miles of pipe laid. The contrast is sufficiently evident.	

ALMANAC FOR 1887.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.							DAYS OF THE WEEK.						
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6

TIOS, H. LARKIN & CO.'S ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

HEMP.—The receipts this year have been 7,900 bales, or 10,900 tons, against 1,637 bales, or 2,395 tons, at this date last season, and its value fully twenty dollars per ton higher. We quote cash prices to day at \$150.00 per ton for undressed; \$200.00 per ton for partially dressed; \$250.00 per ton for fully dressed; \$300.00 per ton for extra quality. The whole stock of American hemp in the Atlantic cities does not exceed 1,200 bales, against 900 bales last December. Prices are 10 to 15 per cent. higher for undressed, with market inoperative and sales only in a retail way. The stock of Russian hemp and yarn is very small with prices advancing, while the supply of gunny cloth and Manila hemp is excessive, and prices steadily declining. The stock of Russia hemp and yarn in England is unusually light, and, as the Baltic closed early last month, no further supplies are expected before May. Prices of bagging here will probably advance to \$2.00 by spring, the quotations from London were \$1.75 for 100, or about \$1.50 per ton. The annexed table of imports shows a large increase this year in all the articles which come in competition with American hemp:

Bales Gunny Cloth of 37 yards.	Tons of Russia Hemp.
1881.	24,370
1882.	28,118
1883.	37,444
1884.	18,184
1885.	28,429
1886.	38,287
up to 12th of December, 1886.	34,944

cotton crop will not exceed three millions of bales; stocks of bale rope annually heavy with probability of hoop-iron being substituted to some extent; demand for cordage purposes quite limited; and the demand for gunny cloth, known to be on the way, and taking into consideration the most important items connected with American hemp, we believe prices here will range from \$125.00 to \$135.00 per ton during the spring.

Receipts of bale rope 54,218 coils, against 50,000 coils last season. Hemp rope scarce and worth \$1.00 a bushel.

The New York Tribune furnishes the statistics of the cattle trade for the year 1886. The total number of bales received were 245,911. Of this number 140,826 were received from 5th of November to 31st of Dec. The business of the year is summed up as follows:

If we estimate the calves at an average of 700 lb. net, it will give a total of 100,000,000 lb. of beef, which at an average of 20¢ per lb. would be \$20,000,000. The total of \$1,725,000 paid the country in one year for beef cattle. If we estimate the calves at an average of 150 lb. live weight, it will make 6,823,158 lb., and this, at 25¢ average per lb., will make \$1,705,789.50 paid for calves. The sheep we estimate at 45 lbs., net average, which will give a total of 1,000,000,000 lb. of mutton, which at 10¢ per lb. would be \$10,000,000. The total of \$1,725,000 paid the country in one year for beef cattle. If we estimate the calves at an average of 150 lb. live weight, it will make 6,823,158 lb., and this, at 25¢ average per lb., will make \$1,705,789.50 paid for calves.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO TRADE OF BALTIMORE.

The tobacco market this year, throughout the whole country, has ruled at unusually high rates. The demand throughout the year not only swept off all the stock remaining from the previous year, but great competition prevailed among the buyers, and the market was kept at a high level. It is still a demand, the orders from Europe not being filled, and but little progress made in the fulfillment of the French contract, so that there is no doubt the market will open at high prices in the spring, and that the first receipts will be eagerly taken out of market. Tobacco planters, in packing their crops, will do well to use more ordinary care in handling the tobacco, so as to make the quality in each baghead as even as possible. This precaution will be amply compensated for in the increased price which the market will offer for the best quality of tobacco.

The crop of Maryland tobacco, which has just been gathered, is thought to be an average one, and generally of good quality. In some portions of the tobacco growing counties there is a small quantity of tobacco ordinarily produced, but the yield on the whole will be about as large as usual. We hazard little in predicting that prices this year will be quite as high as last year, and that the demand for the crop will be made during the coming spring set out larger crops than were ever before raised in the State. It is to be hoped that the planters will make use of the ordinary care in handling the tobacco, so as to make the quality in each baghead as even as possible. This precaution will be amply compensated for in the increased price which the market will offer for the best quality of tobacco.

The present condition of the market—no stock remaining over last year's crop, and the large demand for the crop of Ohio in former years was about 15,000 hogheads. The crop of Ohio in 1886 was about 15,000 hogheads, and 1887 is expected to reach 10,000 each year; in 1886 the quantity was 6,500 hogheads. The stock, at the close of the present year, is expected to be about 15,000 hogheads, and the crop of Ohio in 1887 is expected to reach 10,000 each year; in 1886 the quantity was 6,500 hogheads.

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Amount remaining in the five State Warehouses on the 1st January, 1887. 7,137 Amount inspected during the year. 82,342 Total. 89,479 Amount shipped and consumed during the year. 55,895 Stock on hand December 31, 1886. 4,694

Manufactured Tobacco.—The operations in this article during the year just closed have been much larger than for many years previous, caused by the very large production of leaf tobacco, and the demand for manufactured tobacco which has ruled for the last six months. We now find the raw material and the manufactured article dearer than for many years previous, and the demand for manufactured tobacco is still large. The price of manufactured tobacco is still high, and the demand for it is still large. The price of manufactured tobacco is still high, and the demand for it is still large.

Lewis S. Morris & Co.'s Monthly Hemp Circular. New York, Jan. 1, 1887. During the past month there has been no particular change in our market for American hemp; the sales for the month have been about equal to the receipts, while our quotations of the previous month remain unchanged. The stock, as reported in our circular for December, consisted of undressed, 50 bales; partially dressed, 189 bales; and fully dressed, 288 bales. The month's sales embraced 51 bales undressed at \$200.00, and 281 bales dressed at \$240.00 per ton, leaving our stock undressed 112 bales; partially dressed, 237 bales; and fully dressed, 237 bales.

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THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores; every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Little Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Fester, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany. apr 1886

C. S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY, No. 62 Third St., bet. Main and Market. RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS. Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Core Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauce, Ketchup, &c., &c. JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby. 12 1/2 1/2 1/2

Old Papers for Sale. A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office. 118 1/2 1/2 1/2

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases, which grow out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having their diseases effectually cured, and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

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